

---

# b3 Women Strength in dealing with

*by* Budi Prihatminingtyas

---

**Submission date:** 18-Mar-2019 11:46AM (UTC+0700)

**Submission ID:** 1095125293

**File name:** b3\_Women\_Strength\_in\_dealing\_with.pdf (149.51K)

**Word count:** 2376

**Character count:** 12507

## Women Strength In Dealing With Globalization Era

B. Prihatminingtyas and RY Susanto

Economic Faculty University of Tribhuana Tunggaladewi

[rachmadyusufsusanto@yahoo.co.id](mailto:rachmadyusufsusanto@yahoo.co.id) and [hatmining@yahoo.co.id](mailto:hatmining@yahoo.co.id)

### Abstract

Globalization Era has demanded the women to work, even if in the certain condition the women forced to work hard to cover cost of living. All of the syariah economic activities which conducted can't be freed from Islamic Law. The aim of this research is : 1. To find out the illustration of women success in working. 2. To find out the illustration of women working as Indonesia worker overseas on skillful basis. 3. To find out the illustration of women working in Traditional Market. 4. To find out the illustration of career women working in Government Office. This research has been carried out in Malang traditional market, Sukarno Hatta International Airport, Juanda International Airport, and Hamad International Airport in 2014. This research has used qualitative approach and categorized as descriptive research. This research result has shown that 1. A large part of women was successful in working because they use their potential, strength, diligent, skill and be able to make an adaptation with the environment. 2. A large part of women working overseas on skillful basis have limitation in the field of science ability, skill ability, attitude ability. When they have had an opportunity from their employer to go back to Indonesia in framework to celebrate of Idul Fitri, they always gather either in Indonesia Airport or Qatar Airport. 3. Women illustration working in traditional market. We find out that there are many women trader in traditional market. This can't be freed from supporting factor owned by women trader and created empowerment opportunity. Although any constraint found in traditional market, women trader take a part actively in increasing their skill, to find problem solution to have a capital. It is necessary to investigate thoroughly on social welfare and health of women trade in the future. 4. The illustration of career women working in government office. Working hours in government office conducted for 5 days in a week, Civil servants do the work based on their job description and a large part of them are career

women. Economic activity conducted by the women is in accordance with islamic principle.

Keyword :Women worker working overseas on skillful basis, Traditional Market Trader.

## **I. INTRODUCTION**

Globalization era demands women to work, particular in certain conditions women are force to work for buying her household necessities. For women, working environment is set to be a hope stake and seems more promising, even though the working sector that they will enter is consider to be risky Every activities in Shari economic that women do can not apart from Islamic law and rules. Islamic economics is a social science that studies the economic problems related to Islamic values (1). Islamic economics is different with capitalism, socialism. Islam opposes the exploitation of labors, and prohibits the accumulation of wealth (2). Moreover Indonesian political law in implementing islamic economics has been very positive and has a big impact on the economic growth of Islamic economic in Indonesia (Hasnita , 2012)

### **1.1 The Purpose of The Study**

1. How is the opportunity of women in having a job.
2. How is the description of women working as foreign migrant labour.
3. How is the description of women who work in traditional market.
4. How is the description of career women who work in government office.

### **1.2 The Problem of The Study**

1. Describe the opportunity of women in having a job.
2. Describe women working as foreign migrant labour.
3. Describe the women who work in traditional market.
4. Describe career women who work in government office.

## **II. REVIEW OF THE RELATED LITERATURE**

Development of working women throughout the world has show many remarkable achievements. The contribution of women in their families are equal to man.

Women also able to work in public sector that produce extra money for aiding the family income (Baso, 2000).

### **2.1 Women opportunity in having a job.**

Increasing the quality of women resources can be implemented by empowering movement. Empowerment is an effort to elevate the society from hopeless condition to useful condition in many fields. Empowerment can be held in many ways for example in financial aspect (funding), technology, skill, education and legal institution (B.Prihatminingtyas,2003). Ability and skill for accessing many businesses opportunity relatively low. Entrepreneurship spirit needs to be utilize to make it able to access many new business opportunities and enter more commercial and professional business. Women empowering become an important aspect of development in reaching a prosperous society taken from gender perspectives.

### **2.2 Women as Foreign Migrant Labour (TKI)**

TKI is abbreviation of Tenaga Kerja Indonesia which mostly women and in globalization era that name is perfected as housemaid (PLRT:*Penata Laksanaan Rumah Tangga*) or domestic occupation. According to Foreign Affair Department data in 2011 Qatar is one of the destined country of TKI where 84 % of them are working as PLRT. From the same source of data the number of informal workers in Qatar have reached 24.422 people or up. There are many problems that PLRT must deal with. Several lackness: education capability, skill capability, and attitude capability (B.Prihatiningtyas,2002). Culture, the perspective and law of certain counties or countries always different. A worker is consider to be successful if she able to adapt in the new working environment. All activities of Shari economic that they do can not be apart from Islamic law and rules.

### **2.3 Women work in Traditional Market**

Generally the occupation as market trader held every day from early morning to late evening. Practically for 24 hours a day traders are stay in the market. Market trader can be categorize as follow: trader who sell staple necessities, trader who

sell fruits, trader who sell vegetables and trader as groceries. From time duration aspect, to be ready in the market all day has vary meaning, particularly for fruit and vegetables trader has working hours started from late evening to go to Central market (Pasar Gadang) to buy stocks because of its lower price, and re sell in other small market in the next morning until evening.

Women trader has greater patience, persistence, skillful, and obedience than men. Apart from the reason of their unwillingness to enter work environment, they are not supported by sufficient knowledge and experiences, even by limited skill and capabilities. These weaknesses make the women trader have fragile position in market. (B.Prihatminingtyas, 2005). On the contrary, women resources are abundance, their numbers are greater than men. The possibility to earn income are bigger than men.

#### **2.4 Career Women who work in Government Office**

According to Kamus Besar Bahasa Indonesia *Karir* is derive from *karier* which means 1. The development and progress in life, occupation and rank. 2. The work that give hope to move ahead. Career women has characteristics such as: active to do many work which resulted a progress. Activities that they held are professional matters according to the field in their expertise, such as in social area, cultural knowledge, economic or politic education. The kind of job that align with their capabilities. (Peter Salim and Yeni Salim in Kamus Besar Bahasa Indonesia Kontemporer). Career women are women that devote most of their times to work that become their responsibilities. Work satisfaction is like or dislike statements that occur because of the sacrifice given by employee to their work. An employer give opportunity to all employees especially women to use their knowledge capability, skill capability and attitude capability in a good manner. To maximise their capabilities there must be a rotation.

### **III. METHOD OF STUDY**

This reasearch is using qualitative approaches and may be categorize as descriptive research. In this research there is no conduct of hypothesis test. The researcher only describe circumstances that suitable and according to facts that found in research

location. This research is held in 2014 with locations as follows: traditional market in Malang city, Soekarno Hatta Airport in Jakarta city, and Doha Airport in Qatar. Samples in this research was taken from each group with respondent of 20 people. Data collection method is using questionnaire, documented interview and observation. Questionnaire contains of identity, realization and welfare.

#### **IV. RESULT OF THE RESEARCH**

Welfare means the fulfillment of many basic necessities of women, they are working to fulfill their necessities. Realization means there still exist some limitations as women and discrimination to women. Although they have capability to analyze the ongoing economic world, this research is showing that:

1. Most women earn their success in their work because of make use many potentialities that they possess, resilient, diligent, skillful, easy to adapt with their working environment.
2. Most women who work as foreign migrant labour have limitations: lackness of education/knowledge, lackness of skill, lackness of attitude, culture, perspective, religion, also problems of norm/social value system of certain counties or countries that different among each other. Therefore when foreign migrant labour / PLRT having holiday break in Idul Fitri Day and allowed to go home to Indonesia, they always gather around in groups not only in Doha Airport Qatar but also in Sukarno Hatta Airport Jakarta. Very little of job opportunities in their actual homes and many offerings with high payment in Qatar is one of many dominant factors of migrant labour want to fly to Doha, Qatar. From Satu.Com in 5 February 2014 migrant labour that register to have job in Qatar are 40.000 person. While in 2013 Indonesian Embassy was registered 6716 person were entered Qatar, 101 people work as professional workers and the rest of 6605 people work as PLRT or domestic occupation. Some rights that need to be establish are some normative rights for the migrant labour, such as access of communication with their families, one holiday rights in every week, rights to have their working contracts and payment through account number in appointed bank. Problems of PLRT are delay payment or worst unpaid, sexual abuse, physical torture, workload, inappropriate working hours, uncomfortable

homes, clash, unable to make good communication, different point of view, and illness. For successful PLRT respondent who have a good relationship with the employer they will get two way tickets to Qatar plus accomodation to airport with fair bonus of payment. However, for PLRT respondent who has trouble will get nothing from the employer. At Doha Airport Qatar PLRT waiting for flight to Sukarno Hatta Airport Indonesia. They have their own typical characteristics and always form in groups, when there are passangers with Indonesian looking appear, they will greet and ask for help. After arriving in Sukarno Hatta Airport with their luggages in their hand, there will be several people await for them to help them exit from the airport with fees.

3. Description of women who work in traditional markets. Trader is a profession which require many skills, money supply, raw material preparation, provide and wait goods that will sell, negotiate the right price, selling technique, binding costumer, all of these will perform by the trader. There are so many women trader in traditional markets. It is closely related to some supporting factors that only own by women trader, some characteristics that can be use as empowering opportunity. Although there are some barriers in the journey, these barrier factors are not fatal. Some efforts are as follow: women trader must take an active part in enhance skills, helping to seek out solutions of problems, especially in funding. In future, social security and health of women trader must be discuss more further.
4. Description of career women who work in government office. Working in government office require routine working hours for five days work, Monday to Thursday at 08.00 a.m to 4.00 p.m with breaktime at 12.00 to 13.00, and Friday at 08.00 a.m to 4.00 p.m with breaktime at 11.30 to 13.00. employee do the work according to job description. Most of people who sit in career rank are women.

## **V. CONCLUTION**

From this discussion there are some conclutions as stated below:

1. Women opportunity to have a job according to their expertise that become their responsible is widely open.



2. Women who work as migrant labour (TKI) have limitations: lackness of knowledge, lackness of skill and lakness of attitude. Culture, perspective, and law from certain counties or countries always different. A successful labour able to adapt to her new working environment.
3. Women who work as trader in traditional market. A successful trader has many skills, funding at the ready, preparation of stock material, patience in provide and waiting her selling goods, pricing, offering technique, binding customer, and able to engage a good communication with costumer.
4. Career women who work in government office is vary. Employees carry on duty according to job descriptions. Most employee who sit on career rank are women. As a closing paragraph, the women position as a mother in family must be understood. In globalization era like this day no matter the proffesion that she had, a mother is someone who stands for her husband company, giving birth, nurture and take care of her child. Whatever kind of job she has, it must be done in a way to increase her family income and not for herself.

## VI. REFERENCES

1. Baso, Zohra Andi 2000. The Steps of Southern Sulawesi Women (*Langkah Perempuan Sulawesi Selatan*): Yayasan Lembaga Konsumen.
2. Prihatminingtyas, B. 2003. The Influence of capability in work performance and its impact to work satisfactory (*Pengaruh Kemampuan Terhadap Kinerja dan Dampaknya Pada Kepuasan Kerja*). Thesis. Malang: Brawijaya University.
3. Prihatminingtyas, B. 2005. The Influence of capability in work performance and its impact to work satisfactory (*Pengaruh Kemampuan Terhadap Kinerja dan Dampaknya Pada Kepuasan Kerja*). Journal of Social Sciences, volume 17 Number 2 Agustus 2005 pg.216-224.
4. Salim, Peter and Salim, Yeni. 1991. The Contemporary Indonesian Dictionary (*Kamus Besar Bahasa Indonesia Kontemporer*): Jakarta: English Press.
5. The Grand Indonesian Dictionary (*Kamus Besar Bahasa Indonesia*). 1998. Department of Culture and Education of Indonesia (Departemen Pendidikan dan Kebudayaan Indonesia).



6. Nevi Hasniati, 2012 *Politik hukum ekonomi syariah di Indonesia*, Jurnal hukum pidana dan politik hukum, volume 1 nomor 2 Januari – Juni 2012

# b3 Women Strength in dealing with

## ORIGINALITY REPORT

2%

SIMILARITY INDEX

2%

INTERNET SOURCES

1%

PUBLICATIONS

0%

STUDENT PAPERS

## PRIMARY SOURCES

1

[www.scribd.com](http://www.scribd.com)

Internet Source

1%

2

[www.ssm.com.my](http://www.ssm.com.my)

Internet Source

1%

3

[repo.iain-tulungagung.ac.id](http://repo.iain-tulungagung.ac.id)

Internet Source

1%

4

Daud Soesilo. "Celebrating 400 Years of Ruyl's Malay Translation of Matthew's Gospel", The Bible Translator, 2013

Publication

<1%

Exclude quotes Off

Exclude bibliography On

Exclude matches Off